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HERE is not, perhaps, in the whole Catalogue of Offences, any one of more pernicious Consequence to the Publick, than the unlawful importing and clandestine landing and running of prohibited and uncustom'd Goods, and yet there is not one which is treated more lightly, or looked

with a more favourable Eye, by the generality of people; it seems as if they imagined, that when a had been at a foreign Market, and laid out money in the Purchase of Commodities, he had a Right to dispose of his own Property to the advantage, and in any manner that he pleased himself, and that he ought to be at full Liberty so to do, without being restrained by any Power, and uncontrouled by any

as every one is obliged by the Laws of Society to contribute to its Support and Maintenance, in an Proportion to one another, according to their several Circumstances and Abilities, he that defrauds the Publick of what he is allotted to pay, does a manifest wrong and Injustice to his Neighbour, because the Burden he lays upon the Publick, is the Burden of one Man, while the Burden lies heavier upon the rest, who either supply the Deficiency occasioned thereby, or Purposes for which such Duties were raised, must be answered.

The Treasure of the Publick, is the Property of the People; it can neither be raised nor appropriated without their Concurrence; as it is paid, to likewise it is of by them, and the Officers who have the Administration of it, are accountable for it to them. They by their Representatives, a Right to call for, and mine into all publick Accounts, and a Power to those that have misapplied or imbezelled the Publick Money; and this Right they have always claim'd, and this Authority they have always exercised; and one nor the other was ever disputed with them, in those Times, when hardly any other Privilege, or other Power was allowed to belong to them. All which it evidently appears, that by the original Constitution of our Government, the Money given by the People to defray the Expences of the Publick, is and always has been considered as the Property of the People, and consequently whoever defrauds the Publick, commits a Violence upon the Property of every Individual.

tho' the Grant of all Publick Money is made to the King, yet every one knows that he has no manner of Power or Controul over it, nor can apply a Farthing to any other Purpose than what is directed by the Parliament; the respective Sums, and the several Uses to which they are appropriated, are particularly specified as for Instance, in the Supplies granted the last Session of Parliament, and 'tis the same in all others, Million, Twenty seven thousand, Four hundred, thirty six Pounds, Four Shillings, and Ten pence, appropriated for the Service of the Navy; Ten thousand Pounds to Greenwich Hospital, eighty four thousand Three hundred and fifty Pounds, seventeen shillings, and Five pence, for the Office of Ordnance, and particular Sums for every other Part of the Publick Service; and therefore without any one can be said to imagine that the King, or the Ministers of the Crown, can apply this Money to other Uses than for which it was granted, which those that know the History of all Affairs, or the common Course of the Publick, know is impracticable to be done; this cannot be said to be Money rais'd to fill the Coffers of the King, but solely for the Benefit of the Publick, and for the Honour, the Safety, and Prosperity of the Nation, depend intirely upon an equal and faithful Payment of those Duties and Subsidies of which the public Revenue is composed; it certainly became the Duty of the Legislature to take the most effectual Measures that no Deficiency should happen in that Treasury, thro' the Frauds of those who prefer their own unrighteous Gain to all other Considerations, and who would enrich themselves, let the consequence be never so destructive to their Country.

and indeed this pernicious Practice of Smuggling was become so general, and arrived to so exorbitant an height, that it was absolutely necessary, as well for the Preservation of the Peace, as the Commerce of the Kingdom, that such a Remedy should be found out to put a Stop to it, as should be equal to the Malignity of the Disease, with respect to the Peace of the Kingdom; the Persons that carried on this illicit Trade were become both dangerous and formidable, and acted in the most open Defiance of the Laws; their Strength and Numbers were so considerable, that they were able to protect themselves in their illegal Practices, against the Power of the civil Magistrate, and many Persons have lost their Lives in attempting to put the Laws in Execution against them; all the idle, the dissolute, the loose and desperate Fellows about the Countries, whose Extravagancies and Vices had made them obnoxious to the Laws of their Country join'd them, by which Means several large Bodies of Outlaws, and Men guilty of all manner of Crimes and Villanies, were kept up within the Kingdom, capable of any Mischief, and ready for any desperate Enterprize.

WITH respect to the Commerce of the Kingdom, nothing can more sensibly affect that, than this unlawful Importation of uncustom'd Goods. Embargoes or Quarantines, or even a War itself, are not so prejudicial to it; for tho' they stop the Current of Trade for a Time, yet they are not generally of a long Duration, and as soon as they are over, Trade will return into its ancient Channel again; but Smuggling is an intestine constitutional Evil, which consumes and wastes away the Trade of a Nation by Degrees; the fair Trader sees his Commodities lying upon his Hands, perishing in his Warehouses, while at the same Time they are more in Vogue, and more generally used than ever; tho' no-body is without them, yet he has no Demands for them; for the Consumer buys them at a much cheaper Rate than he himself paid for them. This fraudulent Dealing it is, that obstructs the natural Course of Trade, and occasions People of Fortune, who could enlarge its Bounds, and extend its Progress to the greatest Advantage to the Nation, afraid and unwilling to become Adventurers in it; to these clandestine Practices it is owing, that so many worthy Merchants and considerable Traders become Bankrupts, or are obliged to leave off, and withdraw their Effects out of Trade before they are absolutely undone, to the Impoverishment of themselves, and the irreparable Loss of the Publick. By these infamous Methods, the British Commerce, which once made this Nation the Terror and Envy of the World, has languish'd and droop'd, under a good and a just Prince, and a wise Administration, and that at a Time too when Property was never so well secured, and when Credit was never so high.

WAS it not therefore of the utmost Importance for the Legislature to enter upon the most vigorous Measures to destroy this abandoned Crew of Smugglers and Outlaws, who threaten'd the Ruin of their Country? Did not the whole Nation cry aloud for the most speedy and effectual Redress against these increasing and destructive Evils? Had not all milder Methods often been try'd, and always prov'd in vain? And can there be a more equal, a more just, and I may say, a more indulgent Law than the late Act against Smuggling, which some Persons have endeavour'd to represent in so ill a Light? It is an Act of Grace as well as a penal Law, and restores some Thousands of Persons to their Liberty, to their Families, and their Country, who were confined in Gaols, or driven into Exile, and either miserable to themselves, or a Burthen to the Publick, and who could have had no Hopes of Pardon, because they must have been conscious that their Crimes were of too heinous a Nature, and of too dangerous an Example to be forgiven, if it had not been for the Interposition of the Legislature, who were pleas'd to temper Justice with Mercy, and at the same Time that they were providing severer Punishments for future Offences, extended their Clemency to those that were past.

BUT further to shew the Reasonableness and Necessity of such a Law as this, if there is any Man who wants to be convinced of it, it need only be consider'd, that since the Year 1723, the Forfeitures and Penalties incurred by those who were under Conviction for Smuggling, amount to four Millions, one Hundred and fifty six Thousand, one Hundred and forty eight Pound; and it is no extravagant Supposition, that there were as

many more escaped the Reach of Justice, as there were that were apprehended and prosecuted, in that Time; whose Forfeitures and Penalties, if they had been convicted, would have doubled that Sum; and if it should be taken upon an Average, that those Forfeitures and Penalties were four times more than what the Government was defrauded of, by such clandestine and illicit Trade, yet the Publick would have been cheated of two Millions, seventy eight Thousand, and seventy four Pounds, within these thirteen Years, which Money, if it had been duly paid, would have lessen'd the Interest, which the Nation is now oblig'd to pay, on account of the Deficiencies, occasion'd by those pernicious Practices, above sixty Thousand Pounds a Year, reckoning Interest at Three per Cent.

BUT as there was the utmost Necessity for such a Law, so there is nothing in the Law itself that is inconsistent with the Liberties of the People, or that gives any new Powers to the Crown, or that lays any unreasonable Restraints or Hardships upon Trade. Any Justice of Peace, it is true, has, by this Act, an Authority given him to commit to the next County Gaol, without Bail or Mainprize, any Persons that shall be found, to the Number of three or more, armed with Fire-Arm, in order to be aiding and assisting in the clandestine running of Goods; but then Information must be made upon Oath, that such Persons are assembled together for such Purposes, to warrant such Justice of Peace so to do; and as such Offence is made Felony, and the Persons convicted of it are to be transported for seven Years, in the same Manner as other Felons are appointed to be transported, by two Acts of Parliament, one made in the fourth, and the other in the sixth Year of his late Majesty, this is no more than the Justice of Peace have a Power to do, in all other Cases, upon an Information upon Oath for Felony.

ANY Person likewise that is found lurking, or loitering, within five Miles of the Sea, or a navigable River, and who there is Reason to suspect waits there with a Design to assist in the Smuggling of Goods, may, after Information given upon Oath before a Justice of Peace, be apprehended, and if he cannot give a satisfactory Account of himself, his Calling or Employment, the Justice of Peace has a Power to send him to the House of Correction, to be whipt, and kept to hard Labour, for such Time as the Justice shall think convenient, provided it does not exceed a Month: But neither does this Clause give the Justices of Peace any more Power, than they exercise every Day in the Case of Vagrants, and which the Act of Parliament made in the twelfth Year of the late Queen empowers them to do, with this Difference, That by the twelfth of the Queen the Justices may commit any Person to the House of Correction, to be whipt and kept to hard Labour, merely for Vagrancy; but a Person cannot be apprehended by Virtue of this Act, unless he is not only proved to be a Vagrant, but also suspected to be a Smugler; for the Law esteems every Man a Vagrant who is found loitering and lurking from his Place of Habitation, and who can give no satisfactory Account of himself, or of his Calling or Employment, which if such Person so apprehended is able to do, the Justice must discharge him; and if he has Time allow'd him to make his Innocence appear, and that he is not concerned in the Running of Goods, which he must have upon Request, he is neither to be whipt, nor kept to hard Labour; so that he cannot be punish'd as a Vagrant, if he can acquit himself of being a Smugler.

THESE are the two principal Clauses which have occasioned most Clamour against this wise, indulgent, and necessary Act; but when the Objections that have been made to them, shall be duly considered, I really believe they will appear to be without Foundation.

Dublin, July 27. Yesterday died in the 67th Year of his Age, of a Suppression of Urine, John Moland, Esq; formerly Secretary to Primate Marsh. His Death is greatly lamented, as he was a Gentleman endowed with all the Social Virtues, a sincere Friend, a tender and affectionate Husband, and a good Christian. The Publick is indebted to him for the Records in the Prerogative Office, which just before the Revolution he saved, when they were attempted to be carried off.

Edinburgh,

Edinburgh, July 26. The Close of last Week Sir William Baillie of Lamington, Bart. arrived in Town from his Travels.

Saturday Night last James Allan, one of the Centinels of the City Guard, who had been confin'd in the Canongate Gaol ever since the 14th of April last, on a violent Suspicion of his having discharged his Firelock among the innocent Spectators at the Execution of Andrew Wilson, made his Escape out of Prison, and got clear off. 'It seems he had learn'd, that he and some others of that Corps were to be forthwith indicted for that horrid Massacre, and not inclining to stand his Trial, disguised himself with his Sister's Cloaths, who had just come to visit him, and got out unnoticed.

Norwich, July 31. Last Wednesday one Samuel Yemms went to Mr. Harwood's Shop in the Market-place, and offered to sell a Piece of Plate, which appeared to be some Plate cut in Pieces, and very much battered; upon which he was stopp'd and search'd, and several other Pieces were found in his Pockets; and being carried before Mr. Mayor, he there confess'd it was stolen out of a House at Wisbich, and his Wife is in Wisbich Gaol on Account of the said Robbery. The said Yemms is committed to our Gaol.

L O N D O N

The Right Hon. the Earl of Essex is returned from Genoa to Turin.

The Prince de Montmorency is lately dead of the Small Pox at Ghent, aged 31.

The Academy of Arts and Sciences at Pau, the Capital City of the Province of Bern, intend to give a Gold Medal, stamp'd with their Arms, on the First of February next, as a Prize for the best Composition either in Prose or Verse, upon this Subject, viz. 'Tis more ' Satisfaction to deserve Praise without obtaining it, ' than to obtain it without deserving it.'

The young Baron de Diemar, Son to the General of that Name, is lately arrived at the Court of Hanover, which he frequents regularly, and is graciously received by his Majesty. The Baron de Bothmar, Bailiff of Rickeling, has desired Leave to resign that Post, and to retire for the rest of his Life.

They write from Franckfort, that there's a Treaty on Foot between the Emperor and several Princes of the Empire, to proceed to the Choice of a King of the Romans, in favour of the Duke of Lorain; but that several Difficulties are continually started on account of the Abolition of the IVth Article of the Treaty of Reswick.

Several Persons were Yesterday taken up in Spital Fields, for singing Seditious Ballads, and a Printer was committed to Newgate for printing them.

On Monday last a Woman, far advanced in Years, was drowned near Standgate, occasioned by the over-setting of a Boat.

Yesterday Morning about 3 o'Clock, a Fire broke out at a Pitch and Tar House in Blackman's Street, which entirely consumed the same, and damaged several others.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wager is much indispot at his House at Parsons Green.

This Morning her Majesty, the Prince, Duke, &c. will take the Diversion of Stag Hunting in Richmond New Park.

Yesterday a Dispensation passed the Great Seal, to enable the Rev. Mr. Edward Welchman, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, to hold the Rectory of Lapworth in the County of Warwick and Diocese of Coventry, together with the Rectory of Sudinham in the said County and Diocese aforesaid.

BANKRUPTS.

William Goodman the Elder, and William Goodman the Younger, both of the Parish of Badby, in the County of Northampton, Dealers and Chapmen, and Partners.

Robert Harrison, of the Parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark, in the County of Surry, Butcher.

Richard Paine, of London, Vintner.

John Butterfield, of Buckingham, in the County of Bucks, Grocer and Chapman.

John Fellows, of Tensford, in the County of Bedford, Innholder and Chapman.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 149 1-8th. India 171 1-half. South Sea 98 7-8ths. Old Annuity 113 1-4th. New ditto, 110 1-4th. Three per Cent. 103 1-4th. Emperor's Loan 115 1-4th. Royal Assurance 109 1-4th. London Assurance 14 5-8ths. York Buildings 2. African 16. India Bonds 61. 18s. to 71. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 51. 14s. Premium. South Sea Bonds 51. 18s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 71. 10s. Premium. Salt Tallies 3 3-4ths to 6 Prem. English Copper 21. 6s. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 110 1-half

This Day is Published,
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THE Complete Family-Piece: And Country Gentleman and Farmer's BEST GUIDE. In Three Parts.

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A very choice and valuable COLLECTION of near Eight Hundred well-experienced *Practical Family RECEIPTS* in *Physick and Surgery; Cookery, Pastry and Confectionary*, with a complete Bill of Fare for every Month in the Year, and Instructions for placing the Dishes on a Table; for *Pickling and Preserving* all Sorts of *Fruits, Tongues, Ham, &c.* for *Distilling and Fermenting* of all *Compound, Simple Waters and Spirits*, for making *Mum, Cyder and Perry, Mead and Metheglin*; and for making and preserving all Sorts of excellent *English Wines*; with good and useful Instructions for *Brewing* fine, strong, good, wholesome and palatable *Drinks*, as *Beers, Ales, &c.* in *small Quantities*, and at *easy Rates*, for the Use of all *private Families*; with divers other useful and valuable *Receipts* interperced through the Whole, particularly *Dr. Mead's* for the Cure of the Bite of a *Mad Dog*: Many of which were never before *Printed*, and the others experimentally taken from the latest and very best *Authorities*; and being all regularly digested under their proper *Heads*, are divided into six different *Chapters*.

PART II. Containing,
I. Full Instructions to be observed in *HUNTING, COURSING, SETTING and SHOOTING*, with an Account of the several *Kinds of DOGS* necessary for those *Diversions*, and *RECEIPTS* for the Cure of all common *Distemper*s to which they are liable, as also *Receipts* for the *Cleaning and Preserving of Boots, Fire-Arms, &c.*
II. Cautions, Rules and Directions to be taken and observed in *FISHING*; with the Manner of making and preserving of *Rods, Lines, Floats, Artificial Flies, &c.* and for chusing and preserving several Sorts of curious *BAITS*.

III. A full and complete *Kalendar* of all Work necessary to be done in the *FRUIT, FLOWER, and KITCHEN GARDENS, GREEN-HOUSE, &c.* with the Produce of each, in every Month throughout the whole Year.

PART III. Containing,
Practical Rules, and Methods, for the Improving of LAND, and Managing a FARM in all its *Branches*; with several curious *Receipts* for *Brining, Liming and preparing Wheat, Barley, Oats, &c.* for *Sowing*; excellent *Receipts* for destroying of *Rats and Mice*; a great Number of choice *Receipts* for the Cure of all common *Distemper*s incident to all Sorts of *CATTLE*; and a complete *Kalendar* of all *Business* necessary to be done in the *FIELD, YARD, &c.* by the *Farmer*, in every Month throughout the Year.

With a complete *Alphabetical INDEX* to each *PART*.
The Whole being faithfully Collected by several very eminent and ingenious *Gentlemen*, is now first published, at their earnest Desire, for the general Benefit of *MANKIND*.

Sold by *J. Roberts* in *Warwick Lane*; *S. Birt* at the Bible and Ball in *Ave-mary Lane, London*; and by most Bookellers in the Country.

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Printed for *J. PEELE*, and sold by *J. OSBORN* at the Golden Ball in *Pater-noster-Row*.

N.B. The Third Volume may be had separately, to complete the Sets of those who are possessed of the Two former Volumes.

This Day is Published,

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Or the History of the Works of the Learned. Containing an Account of the most valuable Books publish'd both at Home and Abroad, in most of the Languages in Europe, and in all Arts and Sciences. With proper Observations on each Author. To which are occasionally added, Biographical Memoirs, Dissertations, and Critical Enquiries.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

For JULY 1736.

This Month contains,

XXXVII. A Treatise on the Secretion of Humours from the Blood. By *John de Gorter*. With his Observation concerning the Method of studying the Practice of Physick.

XXXVIII. A compendious System of Natural Philosophy. By *J. Rowning*, M. A. Fellow of *Magdalen College* in *Cambridge*.

XXXIX. Three Books of *Moses Choren* on the History of *Armenia*. Publish'd in *Armeniac*, turned into *Latin*, and illustrated with Notes, by *William and George, Sons of William Whiston*, sometime Scholars of *Clare-Hall*, in the University of *Cambridge*.

XL. The *Practical Works and Choice Dissertations* of *Frederick Hoffman*, *Privy Counsellor*, and *Chief Physician* to the King of *Poland*.

XLI. *Logic*; or, *The Art of Thinking*.

XLII. *Literary News*.

Printed and sold by *J. and J. Fox*, in *Westminster-Hall*; *J. Jackson*, near *St. James's Gate*; *T. Meighan*, in *Drury Lane*; *J. Wilcox*, over-against the *New Church* in the Strand; *T. Worral*, over-against *St. Dunstan's Church* in *Fleet-Street*; *P. Meighan*, at *Grays-Inn-Gate* in *Holbourn*; and *H. Whitebridge*, at the Corner of *Cattle Alley*, near the *Royal Exchange*.

As also by *T. Cooper*, at the *Globe* in *Pater-noster-Row*. Where may be had the first Volume Complete, or any single Number.

This Day is Published,

THE POLITICAL SLATE of Great Britain for the Month of JULY, 1736.

Containing in particular,

1. The Ceremony observed at the last Call of Serjeants.
2. Proceedings of the General Assembly in Scotland
3. Some late Proceedings of the Assembly in New England.
4. Some remarkable Accounts from Georgia.
5. Mutiny in the Island of Providence.
6. President's Speech to the Assembly of Jamaica.
7. Ditto, to the Assembly of Barbados.
8. Journal of the Proceedings and Debates of last Session of Parliament.
9. Debate upon the Amendment proposed to the Address.
10. The H. of L. C—ns for reducing Regiments.
11. Ditto, upon presenting the Petition for Coventry.
12. Speeches of presenting Hampshire Petition.
13. Several Estimates, presented to the H—C—ns.
14. Debate on presenting Southwark Petition.
15. Speech in relation to Subsidy we ought to pay from Portugal.
16. Marriages, &c.
17. Bill of Mortality.
18. Imports and Exports.

Printed for *T. Cooper*, at the *Globe* in *Pater-noster-Row*. Price 1 s. 6 d. Where may be had the former Numbers.

N.B. The Proceedings and Debates of last Session of Parliament were begun last Month, and shall be continued till concluded.

Just Published,

(Price One Shilling and Six-Pence)

AN exact TABLE of the FEES of all the COURTS at WESTMINSTER, established by the Reign of Queen ELIZABETH, as they were delivered in Parliament. Together with the FEES of the Clerks of Peace of Middlesex and Surry, the Clerk of the Office of Home Circuit, and the FEES of the Curators Office, the FEES of the several Prothonotaries, Secondaries, Clerks, and Sitting Clerks belonging to the Sheriffs of the County of London. To which are now added the following settled in pursuance of an Act for the Relief of Debtors with Respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons, viz. to be taken by the Warden of the Fleet; Fees to be taken by the Gaoler of the Marshalsea Prison; Fees to be taken by the Bailiff for an Arrest in the County of Middlesex, and by the Marshal's Court; by the Keepers of the New and Wood-street Compters; by the Gaol of Newgate, and the Gaoler of Ludgate.

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Of whom may be had, THE IMPARTIAL LAWYER; or, SUITOR'S GUIDE. Containing such special adjudged Cases, as immediately concern Persons employed in the Laws of England, as Clerks, Counsellors, Justices, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Attorneys, Clerks, and Solicitors. Wherein is demonstrated what the Lawyers and lawful Officers may have against them, and what such Relief as others may have against them, in unjust or irregular Proceedings. With a large and Answer to several popular Objections made against the Price 4 s.

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Cleansing and Strengthening the Reins,

A Medicine that hath gain'd so great a Reputation, for these many Years it has been published that not one of the many Pretenders to cure the like has at all hinder'd the just Reputation this first and only specifick, for these Purposes, hath and does obtain, by its noble Effects.

For it may be certainly depended on as absolutely effectual for carrying off, by Urine, safely and speedily, all the secret Injuries, Remains of pernicious unskillfully prescribed Mercurials, Gleet or Weakness, thro' tedious or ill-managed Cures of the Venereal Disease; or from Self-pollution, indurate Coition, &c.

Also any Weaknesses of the Vessels from Wrenches, Blows, or Falls, and all other Obstructions in the Passages, even Stranguries, Ulcers, &c. are perfectly cured by it, be they of ever so long standing; which Reliefs Ailments are, in Part, discovered by the following symptoms, viz. Weakness and Pain in the Back, a Sharpness in Urine, its strong Smell, Films or Hairs as it were about in it, and, in some, too frequent Occasion to urinate.

This noble Specifick is also of singular and very extraordinary Use and Efficacy, where there is any Gravel, or small Stones, Slime, or any other Matter that obstructs Urine, bringing all away in a few Times taking, with ease and to the very great Satisfaction of the Patients, as has happily experienced by great Numbers of both Sexes, and particularly by a Gentleman, whose Case has so often been mentioned in this Advertisement, by a Certificate of his recovery, who, on taking but a little of this noble Specifick, above an Ounce of Gravel, and was cured of an inflammation about his Loins, &c. by a short Continuance of it.

It also strengthens and recovers, after a particular manner, all Relaxations of the Vessels, confirms the Parts, brings into Order, and thereby perfects the Cure to Admiration, is a very pleasant Medicine, and will be found of common Benefit to Mankind, beyond Expectation, which is the reason of its being made publick, and to obviate the Pretensions of Pretenders in all the difficult Cases above-mentioned.

One Bottle, in most Cases, is sufficient for a perfect cure, as you will see by the Directions given with it.

Sold at 7 s. 6 d. the Bottle, at *Mr. Sandwell's* in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, the Corner of *Bucklersbury* in the *Parish of St. Andrew*.